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perhaps not solely) to a stretching of the muscle preliminary to its contraction. He prefaces the statement of his own work by a brief historical summary.

Ueber den Muskelsinn. GOLDSCHIEDER. Verhandl. d. physiol. Gesells. Berlin. Sitzung am 17 Mai, 1889.

The hypothesis of a sensation of motion, distinct from that of the positions beginning and ending the movement, is supported by the following considerations. 1. The sensation of motion becomes clearer as the rapidity of the movement increases, and attends movements of too short duration for the complicated processes of a judgment from the positions. 2. The just observable sensation of motion accompanies movements so very small that their limiting positions are probably indistinguishable. 3. Sensations of motion are clearly perceived before the direction of movement is clear. 4. The sensation of position can be temporarily removed by faradizing without destroying the sensation of motion.

In experiments on the lifting of weights it is well to use only single segments of the limb. The physiological conditions of the experiment are thus greatly simplified, with the result that in lifting the weight by a thread nothing of the sensation of encountering at some moment the resistance of an exterior heavy object is felt (a prominent sensation in lifting with more than one segment,) but only the more subjective sensation of heaviness (*Schwere-Empfindung*), of greater difficulty in executing the previously easy movement. This sensation of heaviness has its seat in the tendons; that of resistance, like that of motion, in the joints, and is called forth by the pressure of the joint surfaces upon one another. It suffers if there is motion in the joint at the same time. In lifting weights in the ordinary way both sensations are aroused.

As against the participation of an innervation sense in these judgments the following facts are adduced. 1. The sensation of weight is felt when the contraction of the muscle is produced by electrical stimulation or reflexly like the knee-jerk. 2. The limb may seem perfectly relaxed when it is still partly supported by muscular tension. 3. Movements may be made actively as well as passively which are too small to be perceived by the subject, and the limit of perceptible movements is raised by faradization in one case as in the other. 4. Innervation sensations do not mediate the sense of position, for that is almost entirely destroyed by faradization. 5. Certain illusions exist which should not be possible with an innervation sense. The consciousness of voluntary movement comes from the immediate succession of peripheral sensations of motion upon the genesis of the corresponding motor image. (The weight of evidence at present is very strongly against the existence of innervation sensations, and those whose theory of space perception involves them will have to bethink themselves of reconstruction. REV.)

Zur Frage der psychophysischen Messungen bei Geisteskranken. M. K. WALITZKAJA. Archiv f. klin. u. gerichtl. Psychiatrie v. Merschejewski. I, 17. Rev. by Kraepelin in the Allg. Zeitsch. f. Psychiatrie. Bd. XLVI, H. 2-3, S. 245*.

These experiments were made on 7 insane and, for comparison, on 5 sane subjects. In 4 of the 7 cases the diagnosis was general paralysis, in 2 progressive paralysis, in 1 paranoia. Simple reaction-